EXHIBIT AA

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE

If the proposed energy facility is a transmission line or has, as a related or supporting facility, a transmission line of any size:

(A) Information about the expected electric and magnetic fields, including:

(i) The distance in feet from the proposed center line of each proposed transmission line to the edge of the right-of-way.

(ii) The type of each occupied structure, including but not limited to residences, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, schools, daycare centers and hospitals, within 200 feet on each side of the proposed center line of each proposed transmission line.

(iii) The approximate distance in feet from the proposed center line to each structure identified in (A).

(iv) At representative locations along each proposed transmission line, a graph of the predicted electric and magnetic fields levels from the proposed center line to 200 feet on each side of the proposed center line.

(v) Any measures the applicant proposes to reduce electric or magnetic field levels.

(vi) The assumptions and methods used in the electric and magnetic field analysis, including the current in amperes on each proposed transmission line.

(vii) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for actual electric and magnetic field levels.

(B) An evaluation of alternate methods and costs of reducing radio interference likely to be caused by the transmission line in the primary reception area near interstate, U.S. and state highways.

In its First Amended Project Order dated July 12, 2011, the Department expanded upon the requirements of Exhibit AA as follows:

> All paragraphs apply to the transmission lines that are components of the facility, including aboveground and underground collector cables.

Location of transmission lines

All of the 34.5 kV collector lines and part of the 230 kV transmission lines are within the facility's site boundary, and no rights-of-way will established.

Applicant's proposed rights-of-way for 230 kV transmission lines, where they exit the site boundary proper, are 250 feet wide. The distance from the proposed center line of each 230 kV transmission line to the edge of the right-of-way is 125 feet. Collector lines do not exit the site boundary proper.

There are no occupied structures within 200 feet on each side of the proposed center line of the preferred transmission line, and none within 200 feet of the transmission alternates. With respect

to (*ii*) above, there is one residence within the site boundary. That residence is 1,800 ft from the preferred transmission line. There are five residences within 500 ft of the site boundary. Four residences are approximately 250, 340, 490 and 670 ft from the closest point of the preferred transmission line, and the fifth is nearly three miles.

Electric and magnetic fields analysis

Applicant's analysis (including analysis assumptions) of the predicted electric and magnetic field levels may be found in Attachment DD.

Measures to reduce electric and magnetic fields

Applicant's transmission systems are designed to minimize electric and magnetic fields. Routine measures taken include: optimization of conductor phase alignments to minimize mutual coupling of the phases, and proper orientation of all line components to minimize fields.

Field monitoring program

After a transmission line is placed in service, actual field measurements of electric and magnetic field strengths are taken at various locations on the line route to confirm that the line, as constructed, conforms to the levels calculated during design.

Radio interference

None of the facility's proposed transmission lines is near an interstate or US highway. Three of Applicants Transmission Options require a line-crossing of State Highway 19.

If radio interference is above acceptable levels, it can be reduced by the following methods:

- Use of Corona-Free fittings and connectors. This method will increase material costs, but will have the least overall cost impact of RIV reducing measures.
- Use of bundled conductors instead of single conductors. This method will increase both material and construction costs, making it the most costly option.